

The Times' Daily Short Story.

The Kicking Cow

(Copyright, 1906, by Homer Sprague.)

"See here, parson," said Aunt Hetty Strong to her pastor, "I've come to prefer charges against Samuel Johnson. He's a class leader in our church, and yet he swears like a pirate."

"I am sorry to hear that. When did you hear him swear and what about?"

"He's been cursing night and morning for the last week, and it has always been when he was milking. He has pounded one of his cows in a dreadful manner three or four times."

"I am going to Smithville today," replied the pastor, "and I'll stop and see Brother Johnson."

That afternoon the pastor drove out and stopped at the farmer's. After some little conversation on other topics he introduced the matter of swearing.

"I'm not going to deny it," replied the farmer as he grunted his teeth.

"Yes, I have been swearing. I know it's wicked and that charges would lie against me, but I just couldn't help it. I expect to swear again this evening at milking time."

"Is a cow mixed up with it?" asked the pastor.

"Very much so. Two weeks ago I traded some hogs with a man over in Delhi for a cow. She's the worst kicker on the face of this earth. She has kicked me off the milk stool from one to three times every time I have tried to milk her."

"And you have sworn?"

"I couldn't help it."

"And you have pounded her?"

"I have tried to break her back."

"I am sorry, Brother Johnson—very sorry. You must expect to be tried in this world, and you must expect to rise superior. Swearing and cruelty to animals is altogether un-Christianlike. I presume you have heartily repented?"

"I won't admit that I have," answered the farmer in stubborn tones.

The pastor shook his head and clasped his hands and looked up at the ceiling. By and by he said:

"I think you need an object lesson in patience and kindness, Brother Johnson, and I guess I will try to supper and milk that cow myself."

"By John, but I'll put a bag of potatoes into your buggy if you will. Yes, and if you want to cry 'else me after the milking I won't say a word beyond begging your pardon."

Three hours later the farmer and the pastor approached the barnyard to do the milking. The kicking cow was the most humble and demure of the three cows in the yard. There was self-abnegation in her pose and timidity in her eyes. The pastor studied her for a couple of minutes and then wondered if Brother Johnson hadn't been tapping a barrel of oil.

"That's the critter," said the farmer as he pointed her out.

The pastor approached and stroked her and had a few kind words to say.

His look grew complacent as he did so. He was almost beaming as he patted her stool and sat down and began work. The cow stood like a statue. There were flies trying to get in their work on her hind legs, but she never even switched her tail.

"Brother Johnson," was remarked after about five minutes, "don't you think you have been mistaken in this cow?"

"Hardly ever, pastor."

"Then I can't quite make it out. A more kind and gentle animal I never—"

The cow swung with her right leg, and the hoof and all the weight behind it caught the good man full in the stomach and sent him rolling over and over. He lay gasping for breath for a moment, and when he got to his feet he leaned against a shed and said:

"Brother Johnson, I seem to have been kicked by your cow."

"Right you are, parson. Are you thinking of any swear words?"

The parson smiled faintly.

"Don't you want a fence rail to pound her with?"

The parson smiled faintly some more and then said:

"You might go across the road and ask Aunt Hetty to stop over here for a moment. Tell her I wish to speak to her."

Ten minutes later Aunt Hetty arrived. She expected the pastor was going to confront her with Farmer Johnson as to the swearing and pounding, and she turned pale and grew nervous over it, but he softly and kindly said:

"Sister Strong, would you kindly sit down and milk this cow?"

"Why, certainly," she replied. "This is the new cow Brother Johnson's been getting, and it's a shame the way he has sworn at her and pounded her around. As I was saying to my husband this morning, she's as quiet as an old sheep."

The pastor and the farmer stood aside, and Aunt Hetty sat down with stool and pail. For three or four minutes the cow closed her eyes and seemed to dream of babbling brooks and grassy dells. Then she opened them and went to business with that right leg. A little extra steam was put on for the occasion, and Aunt Hetty went five feet beyond the pastor's record and was a full minute longer than in her recovering her senses. Her first exclamation was, "Darn that cow!"

Her first move was to grab up a club.

"Sister Strong, do you blame Brother Johnson for swearing at and pounding this cow?" asked the pastor.

"Not by a dum sight!" she heartily replied.

"And you—you don't want him church'd?"

"Not unless he refuses to knock her horns off and break her back."

"Well, I feel somewhat that way myself, and if you are willing we will drop the matter of this morning and say no more about it. Thanks for your kindness in coming over and demonstrating, Sister Strong." M. QUAD.

CHIC STYLES.

Pretty Belts and Parasols—Pumps. Cloth Bands on Thin Gowns.

Among the pretty belts is one of mauve suede embroidered in ribbon flowers.

Some of the most gorgeous parasols have shell and amber handles matching the amber hatpins.

There is a hint of the director to be seen on many costumes in revers and double capes.

The new pumps are low, but cut a trifle higher than last year's. They



LACE PARASOL.

are more comfortable and have two holes, laced through with broad laces. The heels are Spanish. Some are stitched at the toe and at the sides.

It is queer, but upon organdie and mousseline gowns are applied bands of cloth. These bands give the material weight and make more apparent their flimsy beauty.

Frills and fluffs are scattered over all the thin summer frocks. Even on all over materials trimming is lavishly used.

The parasol pictured is of white silk, each gore fitted with a lace motif. The deep border is of lace overlaid with a lilted effect in green velvet ribbon. The stick is of whitewood with a crystal handle. JUDIC CHOLLET.

Straws.

Among the peasants of Holland the gift of a straw between lovers is considered as indicating a hope of concord. Finding a broken straw symbolizes a coming quarrel.

SHORT STORIES.

Watchmakers despite their difficult work rarely suffer from eye trouble of any kind.

At the rate of a pint and a half of liquid a day a man drinks 32,850 pints during his life.

The income of the average American, according to the United States census, is about \$500 a year.

The ounce in tray or apothecary weight is not the same as that in avoirdupois weight, the former containing 480 grains, the latter 437.5 grains.

The total number of telephone calls made in the United States the last year was about 5,000,000,000, or fifty-four for each man, woman and child in the country.

In these days of increasing use of concrete for building purposes it is interesting to recall the fact that the Pantheon in Rome, about 2,000 years old, is covered by a dome over 142 feet in diameter, which is cast in concrete in one solid mass.

COMMERCIAL PROVERBS.

Invest your surplus earnings or your surplus earnings will involve you. No man can withstand the demoralizing influence of idle money.

All natural human relations are reciprocal. If you receive you should give. But beware of the speculator, who takes all and gives nothing, destroying the harmony of social relations and spreading desolation. He is a vampire.

He who spends freely every dollar he earns is a "good fellow"—avoid him. He who will never pay a dollar that he owes until compelled is a circumlocution—despise him. He who discharges every sort of obligation with gladness of heart and is always laying by something for emergencies is the useful man.—Cent Per Cent.

Trailing Arbutus.

The trailing arbutus is mentioned by two or three Latin writers of the time of Virgil as a symbol of welcome. At Roman feasts, particularly in country houses, the arbutus was sometimes hung above the door to indicate a welcome to the guests.

REFORM PLAN FOR SPAIN

Premier Submits a Radical Programme

THE KING IS FAVORABLE

The Zulus Meet With Another Severe Defeat—England "Suffragettes" Go to Jail for Six Weeks.

Madrid, July 7.—Prime Minister Moret has submitted to King Alfonso a remarkably radical democratic program, including, among other important reforms, religious freedom and reform of the Senate. Senor Moret asked the king to dissolve the Cortes to enable a national pronouncement on the program. His majesty consulted leading politicians and found them opposed to dissolution, but in favor of Senor Moret's retention in power. Their views will probably be adopted.

London, July 7.—James Keir Hardie, the Socialist and Independent labor leader, and member of Parliament for Merthyr Tydfil, has addressed what is considered a somewhat extraordinary letter to a Zulu subject in Edinburgh, in which he says the wholesale massacre of natives now going on in South Africa under the pretense of suppressing a rebellion which does not exist, fills him with shame and horror. "I hope," Mr. Hardie wrote, "the day will come specifically when you will be able to defend itself against the barbarities now perpetrated against it."

London, July 7.—Miss Teresa Billing-ton and her two companions who were arrested in Cavendish square on July 21 for persisting in parading in front of the residence of Herbert Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and resisting the police, were in the Marylebone Police Court yesterday, and were ordered to find sureties for their good behavior for a year or to go to prison for six weeks. They elected to go to prison.

Miss Billing-ton was formerly a school teacher, but has for some time past devoted her energies to procuring votes for the Women's Social and Political Union, and making demonstrations in favor of woman's suffrage. In the course of the Cavendish square episode she slapped a policeman's face and kicked him on the legs.

OTTAWA, July 7.—The steamer Arctic with Captain Bernier in command will start on its second trip to Hudson bay and the far north today. The Arctic will visit Churchill and Foulerton on Hudson bay and will afterwards proceed through Hudson and Davis straits to Lancaster sound, will call at Pond's Inlet, the headquarters of the whaling expeditions. It will be the duty of Captain Bernier to collect customs duties and see that the foreign whalers have licenses. The idea is to assist Canadian authority in these distant waters. Captain Bernier may take a run as far north as the Selkirk. Major Goodie will go north with a supply boat later on and will visit the police posts on Hudson bay.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—The Reich expressed the fear that the decision of the Constitutional Democrats not to participate in the coalition ministry has postponed the fall of the Gorkymin cabinet.

There are also rumors that Emperor Nicholas is again looking to Count Witte, and it is even reported that the latter is on his way here, in answer to his majesty's summons.

The members of the centre party in the upper house of Parliament have voted in favor of proposition of the radical members to interpolate the ministry regarding its policy, which would be equivalent to a vote of lack of confidence. At yesterday's session, nevertheless, the issue was brought up again.

The gravest news regarding the rebellious spirit among the troops in the Caucasus continues to arrive here.

During the Duma recess, M. Stolypin was walking about unaccompanied in the corridors. It was considered significant that a score of Constitutional Democrats, all members of the right, greeted the minister cordially. After recess, M. Stolypin presented the Balfour report.

For his production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

For hay production the cowpeas will generally give best results if cut when the first pods begin to ripen and cured as in the case of clover. In grain production harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old fashioned self rake reaper or a mow with a side delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Thrashing may be done with the ordinary thrashing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also be used for thrashing.

KEEP YOUR HAIR ON VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT

In Chicago & Alton Railroad Rebate Case

RATE LAW WAS VIOLATED

Declared Judge Landis in Payment of \$1 a Car for Cars Taken from Schwarzschild & Sunberger Tracks.